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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1872. NO. 81.

FIRST EDITION.

CALAMITY IN NEW YORK.

Fire at the Fifth Avenue Hotel

Much More Serious Than First Reported.

Eleven Servant Girls Perish.

NEW YORK, December 11.—The fire at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night broke out shortly after eleven o'clock, on the second floor of the hotel. The staircase, upon which the fire started, was the one at the back of the house, leading from the laundry in the basement to the servants' rooms on the attic floor. The flames ran rapidly up the stairway. It was as a chimney, there being no openings from it but at the top and bottom. It ate up the staircase, and charred its surroundings, reaching the open space into which the room of the servants opened, when it burst into its fullest strength. The flames in their passage did little or no damage until they reached the corridor at the top, the draught driving them through the narrow passage, carrying the flames quicker and making them more destructive. As they went on they spread over the entire extent of the west wing. The wood work of the rooms where the servants slept immediately caught the flames and soon the entire wing was a lurid mass. The flames spread so rapidly that the servants, asleep in the rooms at the top of the stairway, were overtaken before assistance could reach them, and completely shut off from the main building. The firemen, who had in the meantime arrived, were too late for assistance, as by this time the apartments of the poor creatures were enveloped with fire.

SERVANT GIRLS PERISH IN THE FLAMES.

Shortly after one o'clock, when it was found that a number of persons were missing, the police officers and a Chief of the Fire Department effected an entrance by means of an iron ladder, to the room where the people were supposed to be. They there found the charred and burned bodies of seven persons. Bedding and furniture were strewn about the rooms, confused with human remains. The bodies lay at different places, from which the poor people had tried to find means of egress. Some had endeavored to escape through the windows, and others, in their endeavors to find air, had fallen at the head of the staircase. The bodies of two women were half concealed under a bed in an outer room, where they had evidently tried to shelter themselves from the blinding, suffocating smoke and scattering flame. When the firemen and police got into the wing the bodies of seven in this room were found to be sound, but the roof timbers were burned and had fallen upon the floors in a confused massed upon the bodies. The water thrown from the hose was several inches deep on the floors and was filtering through to the ground. The heavy beams of the roof had fallen upon the burned bodies, severing the limbs and mutilating the remains horribly. The bodies were speedily removed to Bellevue, from whence to-day they will be sent to the Morgue. Owing to the confusion and excitement the names of the victims could not (up to twenty minutes past two o'clock this morning) be ascertained. Twenty-two have been reported, sixteen in one room and six in another, which is probably all.

DELAY IN GIVING THE ALARM.

The alarm was first given by one of the female servants, who shrieked "fire" through the hallway, awakening the guests, of whom there were about five hundred in the hotel. Many of the guests went to the office and inquired as to the excitement, but were informed by the clerks that it was only a little fire in the laundry. This attempt to keep the fire quiet so as to avoid a panic helped to bring about a terrible result. When the guests became cognizant of their danger scenes of confusion ensued, people moving about in apparent distraction. Smoke filled the hallways, the smoke was shrieking, and water dripped in the floors. It was nearly twelve o'clock before any one gave the alarm, and passing policemen, they learning of the fire inside, caused the fire engines to come to the spot. The fire by this time had made considerable headway, and the flames were in a wild state of excitement. A poor servant girl was found on the third floor writhing in agonies of pain, her body frightfully burned. The shrieks of the servants in the upper stories were heartrending as the firemen were making their way to rescue them. Large crowds had, in the meantime, gathered in the streets, and the excitement in the vicinity was kept up until about two o'clock, when the fire was about extinguished.

Just before the alarm a guest was assigned a room, which, on being reached, he discovered to be on fire. Returning to the clerk, he was informed that there was no other room vacant. The fire was not known at this time in the office. Among the most prominent guests were General Burnside, General Horace Porter and Mr. G. M. Pullman, of Chicago. Several of the lady guests were accommodated in neighboring hotels and houses. Miss Neilson, the actress, was a lady guest. The building was to a slightly constructed that water went through the floors as though it were a sieve.

THE LOSS.

The losses are estimated at from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The hotel furniture was worth about four hundred thousand dollars, fully one-fourth of which is uninsured. The house is owned by A. Reno, but leased to Darling, Griswold & Co.

AT THE MORGUE.

Large crowds of rich and poor gathered at the Morgue this morning to ascertain the names of the persons taken there from the Fifth avenue fire. Eleven bodies are already at the Morgue, only two of which so far are recognizable, the others being burned almost to a crisp.

ONLY SEVEN PERSONS BURNED.

There is great confusion at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. One of the proprietors denies that there was any delay in giving the alarm. The walls of the laundry are completely burned. Inches bang from the ceiling. The damage cannot be ascertained. Accounts of the number burned are conflicting. It is learned as the result that only seven persons were burned; these were all female servants.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

A New Line to be Projected.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., December 11.—The report of the committee appointed to take into consideration the block of transportation between Milwaukee and Eastern points during the winter was submitted to the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three to recommend the officers of the M. & H. St. P. Railroad to take into consideration the formation of a through line of cars to run between Milwaukee and Eastern points.

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three to confer with the managers of existing freight lines now doing business with Milwaukee, and to urge upon them our claims to a fair quota of cars in winter in consideration of the large amount of business they receive to and from Milwaukee during other seasons of the year.

The Canadian Pacific Road.

TORONTO, December 11.—Arrangements are complete for the organization of a company to build the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1872, 8 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

In the Northwest and thence over the upper lakes southerly winds, cloudy weather, high but diminishing pressure and slowly decreasing temperature, extending to Ohio Valley and thence to the Gulf, northerly to westerly winds, clearing and clear weather, with low temperature and high barometer. In the South Atlantic States northwesterly winds and cloudy weather, with light rain. On the lower lake region, and in the St. Lawrence Valley, northerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. In the Middle and Eastern States, northerly and northeasterly winds, low temperatures, high barometer and occasional snow on the seaboard.

Massachusetts Legislature and Mr. Sumner's Latest Crotchet.

BOSTON, December 11.—In the Massachusetts House to-day, Mr. Hoyt, of Athol, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Whereas, Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, has proposed on the floor of the United States Senate to erase from the flags of the Republic and from the Register of the Army all inscriptions, mementoes and tokens of the battles and victories of the Union armies in the late war of the rebellion; and

Resolved, That this attempt to degrade the loyal society of the nation and their grand achievements meets with our unqualified condemnation, and merits the disapproval of the people of this Commonwealth thus misrepresented.

Ben Wood and the Missouri State Lottery.

ST. LOUIS, December 11.—The case of Ben Wood, of New York, against Murray, Miller & Co., managers of the Missouri State Lottery, for thirty-nine and a half shares in the lottery, and which has been before the courts here for two years past, came up again to-day before Judge Lindley, of the Circuit Court, and on agreement of all parties it was referred to Judge Naptoh for final decision. Naptoh will sit at the Southern Hotel and hear testimony, which will continue several days.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Phœnix planing mill at Kansas City, Mo., owned by W. D. Oldham, and valued at $30,000, was burned a few days ago. Insured for $18,000.

Parsons & Co.'s wharf, at East Gloucester, Mass., caved in on Tuesday, carrying the load of ten thousand bogsheads of Cadiz salt, valued at $20,000, and damaging the wharf to the extent of $10,000.

The Erie railroad freight and passenger depot and Union mill, at Binghamton, N. Y., were burned Tuesday night.

The trial of ex-Collector of Internal Revenue Stanton, for embezzlement of public moneys, began at Baltimore yesterday.

The steamer Calabra, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The steamship Java left New York yesterday, taking $130,000 in specie.

The Hudson river is closed at Albany.

The Transportation Committee of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati passed a resolution yesterday to invite a Convention of General Freight Agents of the United States, to meet there, or some other central point, to act on the matter of securing a better scaling of railroad freights.

By the failing of a scaffold at the new Turner Hall, North Clark street, Chicago, yesterday, three men were precipitated forty feet, one receiving fatal injuries.

Isaac McDonald, an old and highly respected citizen of St. Louis, father of J. Wilson McDonald, sculptor, of New York, and R. S. McDonald, a prominent criminal lawyer of St. Louis, died yesterday of paralysis of the heart.

At a billiard tournament at Boston, last evening, an exhibition game of 1000 points was played between Miss Dustinger and Mr. Foote. The lady played with much skill and won the game by 51 points.

Information has been received in Chicago that Fred. S. Winslow, the defaulting President of the Second Illinois National Bank is in Canada.

Three-fourths of the horses in Yankton, Dakota Territory, are affected with the epizootic, and one dage per week will be run to Fort Randall with 1500 horses.

THE DARK AND BLOODY GROUND.

Terrible Condition of Kentucky.

The State Overrun by Murderers and Outlaws--The Labor System Disorganized--The Legislature Unwilling to Interfere.

[From a letter in the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Instances of organized crime, in several cases accompanied with arson and murder, still oftener with shooting with intent to kill, and much more frequently with brutal lashings of the persons of helpless and inoffensive citizens of both races, have been matters of almost habitual occurrence in the large portions of several counties, for the last two years. Within that time, and in the localities referred to, hundreds of families, white and black, but principally black, have been forcibly driven from their homes by lawless and murderous combinations of masked desperadoes, compelled, for fear of their lives, to at once abandon their employment, crops, personal effects, and lands to all who saw proper to plunder or destroy them, and in their impoverishment seek shelter where best they could find it among comparatively unsympathizing, if not actually unfriendly, strangers.

Resulting from the exposure and suffering they have thus been compelled to undergo, scores of them, huddled together as they have been in close, uncomfortable and unhealthy quarters, with scant clothing and insufficient food, have since died of smallpox, fevers, and other fatal diseases who otherwise would probably have been to-day sound and healthy men, women and children. The truth is, that resulting from the same cause, organized crime, unpunished by law, unrestrained by authority, the entire labor system of a considerable portion of the State has been effectually disorganized, not to say destroyed, entailing heavy losses upon farmers and other business men, interrupting their legitimate operations, greatly depreciating their property, and, as a consequence, sensibly diminishing or curtailing the usual amount of trade carried on in the adjacent towns and cities, seriously injuring all of business, either in country or town, has wholly escaped its disastrous effects. Nor is this all. Sadder and more humiliating is that which yet remains to be told.

A reign of terror has long usurped that of law in the localities referred to, under its influence the criminal laws of the State have, as regards this class of crimes and offenders, been utterly silent and inoperative, the civil authorities strangely, if not in some cases shamefully, paralyzed, and the very right of free thought and free speech of a whole people, except in a few notable instances, subjugated to any unmanly submission to or else a criminal sympathy with and disgraceful approval of the dastardly acts and bloody crimes of a secret confederation of midnight murderers and marauders. It is a fact as notorious as it is shameful and appalling that, amid the very large number of the most horrible crimes which have been committed in the State within the past two years, not a single offender or criminal engaged in any one of them has, to this day, been brought to punishment through the agency of the State courts and other civil authorities. The parties recently arrested and held under bail for the late arson and murder in Shelby county have not yet been brought to final issue before the Courts, nor is there the slightest probability that they will be, and what will be the result when had. In Franklin county several more youths have been subjected to a light bail and recognizance in the county jail for 15 days for participation in a certain act which amounted under the laws to nothing more than a simple misdemeanor. Very few persons at the time believed that they had any real connection with the ghostly secular organization which has committed so many and fearful crimes in the country. Other parties have since been arrested and brought to trial for supposed complicity in a somewhat similar misdemeanor, but whether innocent or not the ever convenient *alibi* has at hand to bear them triumphantly to their friends, free from the pains and penalties of outraged law. The fact remains, as first stated, that not a single person engaged in any of these serious crimes, the punishment of which by law is imprisonment in the penitentiary or death, has to this day been convicted or punished in the State courts; or, in truth, with the single exception of the case in Shelby county, ever arrested by the local authorities.

But the saddest and most humiliating feature of this crime and lawlessness and outrage is, that not to be mentioned. I have reserved it to the last because, in my own estimation, how low soever it may be by others it is the most crowning dishonor to the State. The truth, painful though it be, must, however, now be told. In all its ugly and revolting details. Involving respectable positions in society, some of them high and responsible stations in the State, have not scrupled to make light of, express sympathy with, and, in some instances, openly justify these most heinous and revolting crimes. Two successive Legislatures of the State, or, at least all save the minorities of the members controlling their proceedings, have substantially placed themselves on record, as if not actually friendly to, at least unwilling to interfere in the slightest degree with the lawless and bloody operations of this extensive and powerful organization. Whatever the motive or final intention, the fact is undoubted that organized resistance to the laws in the Jackson, Kentucky, instead of being discountenanced, suppressed and punished by the prompt and vigorous exercise of all the powers of the State Government, has been practically tolerated, encouraged, and protected for the last two years, by the Legislature, not to say certain, non-action of the legislative branch of the State government. To sum up the whole matter of fact in a single word, right and justice have been emphatically at the bottom, and crime, lawlessness and oppression at the top, within a wide region of Kentucky for the past twenty-four months. Such is the truth, plain and simple; such the actual, undeniable condition of large portions of several counties, immediately contiguous to the State capital, from the fall of 1870 to the present time.

THE DOVER, DEL., TRAGEDY.

The Murder of Cooch Turner by Prof. West—The Murderer Said to be Insane.

The telegraph brought a few days ago the particulars of the killing by Prof. West, of a negro named Cooch Turner, at Dover, Del., the murderer having skinned the dead body and removed the head and feet, in order that the complexion should not be recognized, and the case be deemed one of theft of West, so that the latter's family might collect the $25,000 insurance on his life. West has made a full confession of the crime. A reporter of the Wilmington *Commercial* had an interview with the murderer in the Dover jail, and submitted a printed copy of this confession for alteration or correction. After a calm and deliberate reading of the document he said it was all true, and signed his name to it. The reporter elicited some further facts from the prisoner, which are related as follows:

When questioned as to why the confession are not only of a strange and peculiar nature, but may yet take an active part in the affair before its close. Of the peculiar sort of "go," for which he claimed a secret, and which he has not only used himself, but has been dispensing to others under the pretext of its wonderful curative properties for certain diseases, but in reality for the exceedingly exhilarating, intoxicating influence, there is no apparent secret. It is simply nitrous oxide gas, and in order to give it a different appearance, it is disguised by a solution of sesquioxide or sub-carbonate of iron, which changes the color. The effect of an excessive use of this gas, it is declared by medical men, cannot in time do otherwise than produce temporary, and in some cases, a permanent insanity. The prisoner admitted that he had been in the habit of using it for more than a year, and aside from this had been using gunpowder for a disease of the kidneys. Some time ago, West had an office in Baltimore street, where he manufactured and used this gas. He subsequently sold the right to manufacture to a man named Walton R. Way, on Baltimore street, near Broadway. West further states that this man, by use of this gas, is now an inmate of an insane asylum. The building insane, Another instance of its fearful effects is at Newton, Pa., where it has produced violent hemorrhages on Hardy, that gave her life in consequence. Of this a peculiar and significant expression he said, *"and has gone after mischief."* He stated that on Monday, previous to committing the foul deed, he had two gallons of gas left, and having found no waste it, inhaled the whole amount during the day.

The prisoner declares the affair now seems to him like a fearful nightmare," and he has not assign no reason for his flight and sudden reappearance. Dr. W. C. Davidson, of Milford, Del., who had known him from boyhood, had an interview, also, with him, on Saturday, and admits that his previous convictions of the man's insanity are confirmed. His excessive use of the "gas," he thinks, has done the work. West says he feels as well as could be expected; that he has a good appetite, but sleeps but little, on account of anxiety, caused not for himself but for his family and friends; and that he is confident he will be acquitted. Cooch Turner, the victim of the horrible affair, was a well-known colored man, who, in his boyhood, had a favorite companion of some of our prominent citizens. Samuel M. Harrington, Esq., counts him as a good-natured lad. He was about thirty years of age. There is a general refusal to accept West's allegation that he killed Turner in self-defence, but, for the present, nothing further can be known as to the real facts of the terrible affair, and it is likely that only the careful collection and grouping of all the circumstances will evolve the truth.

Something New in the Newspaper Line.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* writes: The arrangements are nearly completed for establishing an *illustrated* daily paper in New York. Projectors are all told to be newspaper men, one of them hailing from Chicago, and they are backed by heavy capitalists. The head artist has been engaged at six thousand dollars annually, and the staff of editors is now being made up. The paper is to be called the *Daily Graphic*, and the illustrations are to be gotten up by the "Montreal process." This discovery is a secret which so far has been imparted to but very few persons. By this means its illustrations can be furnished at a tithe of the present cost. When it once becomes generally known (if ever it does), it will work a complete revolution in the art of picture making. Starting an illustrated daily here is a hazardous enterprise, though the idea is not a new one. Just before the Tammany revelations Tweed and his ring had planned to establish a pictorial daily, and but for the revelations these worthies would doubtless now be publishing it in connection with the people's money. With all the *Herald* money and influence to back it the illustrated *Evening Graphic* has had very up-hill work, and unless the cuts or the proposed paper are unusually good and "taking" it will run the risk of sinking a good deal of money.

One of the Woodhull's Witnesses Repudiates.

[From the Springfield, Mass., Republican.]

Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis, of Providence, was given as a chief witness in Mrs. Woodhull's scandalous Beecher-Tilton libel. But in a note just received from her in Europe, Mrs. Davis thus utterly repudiates, in gross and in detail, the slanderous concerning her relation to the case, and gives the most damaging direct blow to the whole libel that has yet been rendered:

"In relation to the Tilton versus Beecher affair, I have only this to say: I was never on any terms of intimacy with the families of either party; I never visited at Mrs. Tilton's but once in my life, and that was ten years ago, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. A year or two ago I called at Mrs. Tilton's house for some books which I had lent to Mr. T. I then saw Mrs. Tilton for ten or fifteen minutes. I have met Mrs. Tilton but three times in my houses of mutual friends; but at no time has there ever been the slightest approach to a confidential conversation between us, nor have I ever insinuated that there had been. If Mrs. T. has ever in my presence spoke of Mr. Beecher, it has been in terms of respect, as a man of honor and her pastor. I did believe that Mrs. Woodhull was going to do a great work for women: I am grieved that she has failed in what she gave promise of doing."

Marriage of Chinese.

All unclaimed Chinese young ladies in Buddhist convents are to be married at public auction, by order of the government, the religious establishments in question having been suppressed. This is quite a Celestial mode of solving a difficulty.

Baptist Church Dedication.

A Philadelphia Baptist, who combines business and devotion in an eminent degree, has invented a pair of water-proof "baptismal pants," which cover up the body admirably, and rob immersion of half its horrors.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Credit Mobilier Investigation.

The Indian Commissionership.

Proposed Admission of Colorado.

The South Carolina Senator Elect.

Alleged Conspiracy Against Him.

The Soldiers' Homestead Bill.

A Very Lively Discussion Over It.

Pennsylvania Politics Rehashed.

Representation at Vienna Exposition

Revenue Consolidation Measure

Colfax and the "Tribune" Editorship.

Appeal for the Re-election of Senator Pomeroy.

The Alabama and Louisiana Squabbles.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1872.

The Credit Mobilier Investigation

will begin with closed doors to-morrow. Speaker Blaine has been promised an opportunity of testifying first in the order of witnesses, if he desired, which he is understood to do. Mr. Oakes Ames will also be present, though it is not determined whether his testimony will be taken to-morrow. Subpœnas have been issued for Col. McComb and ex-Representative John B. Alley, of Massachusetts, the latter at the request of Mr. Ames. Mr. J. M. S. Williams, of Boston, one of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, is also in town, and may appear before the Committee before the investigation is over. The Committee intend to make the investigation as speedy and complete as possible, and to conclude it to-morrow if possible. Considerable comment and criticism is already elicited by the decision of the Committee to make the investigation secret, a precaution which the French arms, New York Custom House, Robeson and other numerous investigations last year showed was entirely useless and unnecessary. Some of those charged with being bribed are very anxious to have the doors open.

The Indian Commissionership.

Secretary Delano departs for Cuba to-morrow, and Commissioner Walker's probable retirement before his return next month has stimulated the contest for the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. General Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is the most prominent though somewhat unwilling candidate for the position, the salary being the same. Some of the questions may be stated as follows: What are the facilities of the Pacific road for the transportation of raw products, and for what proportion of the Central Pacific and Northern Pacific roads constructed. How is it that those roads manage to carry freight at these prices and yet pay interest? Will it be necessary for the Turkish government to send its raw products over the United States and to China? Pacific Railroad. Understanding that it is the intention of the Turkish government to introduce the system of railroads throughout Turkey, Blaque Bey's replies are confined mainly to the second question concerning the construction of the roads. In reference to the Pacific roads from the Secretary of the Interior the Turkish Minister, in view of the fact that the territory of the two Turkeys, for railroad purposes, is very similar to that of the western and central States of the United States, and the strong terms the admirability of the Mohammedan government, adopting our system, he gives it as his opinion that the Turkish commercial interests would gain nothing by sending the raw products of that country to the United States and China *via* the Pacific Railroads, except opium and grain and cotton, which are produced in regions that are now shipped to Liverpool, in England, and thereby save the Atlantic voyage. As for the Pacific Railroads manage to carry freight at the present reduced rates, he offers a quantity of railway statistics furnished by the Department of the Interior. He also furnishes the necessary figures in relation to the cost per mile of the Union Pacific, Northern, Central and Union Pacific Roads. Blaque Bey is a warm friend of American institutions, in 1865, while acting for Turkey, he built the first line of telegraph in Europe on the American system, at an expense to himself of ten thousand dollars.

APPOINTMENTS CONFERRED.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Ward Hunt, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of United States, vice Samuel Nelson, resigned; Samuel F. Phillips, Solicitor General United States, vice R. H. Bristow, resigned. Supervisors Internal Revenue—W. Perry Wm. Mathews, Thomas Jones, Lucius Fairchild, Livingston Beckwith, Daniel W. Mann, John M. Hedrick, John McCullough, C. H. Judd, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Consuls—Lucius Fairchild, Liverpool; Sidney Dobney, Fayal; Lorenzo Brentano, Dresden; Richard Hammond, Jr., to be Agent and Consul General at Alexandria, vice George H. Butler, suspended. Postmasters—Alfred A. Cotton, Connersville, Pa.; G. B. Whiting, Granville, Ohio; J. F. Scofield, Painesville, Ohio.

THE INDEPENDENCE CENTENNIAL.

The Congressional Centennial Celebration Committee held its first meeting to-day. Judge Kelly, chairman, was instructed to appear before the Committee on Appropriations and ask an appropriation for printing stock certificates. A number of centennial commissioners arrived here to-day from Philadelphia, and had an interview with Congressmen on the subject of the necessary assistance required of Congress to insure the success of the proposed international exhibition.

THE ALABAMA CONFUSION.

The Sheriff Attempts to Take Possession of the Capitol, by Order of the Governor, and is Placed Under Arrest for Contempt.

MONTGOMERY, December 11.—About one o'clock to-day, while the Capitol Legislature was in session, Sheriff Stelbrach appeared in the Senate and said he had a warrant from Governor Lewis to take possession of the Capitol, whereupon the Senate ordered the Sergeant-at-arms to arrest the Sheriff for contempt and hold him in custody for forty-eight hours, dating from noon. The Sheriff refused to obey the order, whereupon he was merely acting under orders, and on apologizing to the Senate was released. For a few minutes the excitement was intense, and the Federal troops stationed near the Capitol got under arms, but no necessity for such action appeared, they dispersed to their quarters. The Senate authorized the Sergeant-at-Arms to summon a posse of military to guard the Capitol against all Federal forces and adjourned. The Sheriff appeared before the door of the House, but the Sergeant-at-Arms refused admittance except to the Federal forces, and the Sheriff withdrew. The Senate then went into room admitted to a seat another person who had, according to the official returns, been defeated by a large majority.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 11, 1872.

THE BAGNIO HOMICIDE.

Robert P. Bleakley, the man who shot the girl, Maud Miller, in a house of prostitution last night, has surrendered himself to the authorities. He states that he is an uncle of the deceased; that he went to see this house to urge her to leave her life of shame, and understanding from her sister that she was armed with a pistol to shoot him, he went prepared. She met him defiantly, and drawing a pistol to his entreaties to reform. She made a movement toward her pistol, and he supposing she was about to draw a pistol he, in the height of frenzy, shot her.

THE STARVING ITALIANS.

The swindled Italian immigrants at Castle Garden are starving and also nearly destitute. The people are of the lower class. It appears that printed handbills have been circulated by emigrant agents all over Italy describing America as a country of fabulous wealth. Many of them do not know whether they are in New York or Buenos Ayres. Acting on the report of the Italian official at Castle Garden the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have communicated with the Secretary of State requesting his immediate official action.

ANOTHER BANK DEFAULTER.

Henry J. Foster, cashier of the National City Bank of Brooklyn, is reported a defaulter to the amount of $10,000.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY PROTEST.

The Committee of Seventy has made a public protest against the course of Mayor Hall in the appointment of heads of departments on the eve of his retirement from office, and resolved not to favor any species of legislation at Albany this winter which looked only to party aggrandizement.

CASUALTIES.

Brakeman Loses an Arm.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., December 11, 1872.

Charles Newbury, while coupling cars on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, this afternoon, had his right arm caught between the draw bars and mashed so badly that it is thought it will have to be amputated.

The New South Carolina Senator.

Patterson, the newly elected and imprisoned Senator from South Carolina, is a Pennsylvanian, and a few years since was editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. Subsequently he was defeated for Congress in the Juniata district, and afterward entered South Carolina politics, though he has never been prominent until the recent Senatorial contest. A member of the South Carolina delegation in the House said yesterday that he expected Patterson would be elected, since he had $200,000. It is believed by well informed observers here that the whole proceeding thus far is part of a deliberate arrangement among corrupt colored representatives to obtain Patterson's rewards and subsequently elect Elliott, now Representative, as Senator.

The Soldiers' Homestead Bill—Pennsylvania Politics.

There was a lively time and loud and boisterous charges of lying in the House to-day during the debate on the Soldiers' Homestead bill. Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, said the soldiers did not want it passed, and read a protest against it signed by Governor Hartranft and others in the Grand Army some months since. Mr. Speer said that for stating during the canvass that Hartranft had signed such a paper a Republican newspaper in his district had charged him fourteen times with lying. He went on to charge that the members of the Grand Army were all scheming politicians. Mr. Townsend retorted that it was because all soldiers were Republicans and all Democrats rebels. At this Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, Mr. Manson, of Indiana, and other Democratic soldiers, advanced upon the rebel shouting, "You are a liar!" Mr. Sam. Randall pushed himself through the crowd and asked Mr. Townsend where he was during the war. Mr. Townsend replied, in very subdued voice, *"I was at home!"* at which the Democrats all shouted. After a little Mr. Townsend recovered and inquired of Mr. Randall where he was, and at the reply of the latter that he was a private soldier, both sides laughed heartily, and order and good feeling were restored.

Representation at the Vienna Exposition.

General Thomas Van Buren, of New York, Secretary Robeson and Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia, appeared before the Foreign Affairs Committees of both Houses this morning in reference to American representation in the Vienna Exposition next May. An appropriation of $300,000 is asked, which the Senate Committee has decided to recommend. Secretary Robeson stated that two special vessels of the navy grand and supply were now available for transportation of goods to Vienna, and that no additional appropriation beyond that of the regular naval bill would be necessary to defray expenses. It is understood that part of the appropriation asked for will be expended in the salaries of Commissioners, though the law under which they were appointed expressly provides they are to serve without compensation.

Resignation of Marshal Parsons.

Representative elect Parsons resigned his position as Marshal of the Supreme Court today. His successor will be elected by the Judges on Saturday. There are over twenty applicants for the office.

Changes in the Revenue Consolidation Bill.

The only important change by the Senate Finance Committee in the revenue consolidation bill is the increase of special treasury agents from twenty-five to fifty, a provision which will probably send the bill to a conference committee and delay its passage several days.

The Indian Appropriation.

The Indian appropriation bill which passed the House this afternoon is the first of the regular series. It covers about one million dollars less than a similar bill last year.

Mr. Colfax and the "Tribune" Editorship.

There are various reports in circulation tonight in regard to Mr. Colfax and the *Tribune*, some fixing the figures of his acceptance of the offer to take Mr. Greeley's place, and declaring that he will resign before January to enter the new field. No change whatever has taken place in the situation. The place has been offered, but no decision has yet been reached by Mr. Colfax. His friends feel confident that he will accept the offer, and say it has been made in a very liberal form.

Kansas Senatorship.

Senator Harlan has the following in the *Chronicle* this morning in regard to Senator Pomeroy:

"We trust that Kansas will do herself the honor and the country the benefit that must result from retaining the services of one who has been so intimately identified with her history. He has accomplished great good for his Western constituency. The history of Kansas is so closely interwoven with that of her Senator that the two ought not to be separated now. We know that calumnious reports have been raised against him, but we know equally well that they are not credited here among those who know him best. His reputation in the Senate is not second to that of any member of the body. His generosity and earnestness in every Christian enterprise has made him a host of friends. Slander and suspicion are so frequently used as instruments to strike down the most faithful and deserving public servants that it ought not to be a matter of surprise that they have been used against Mr. Pomeroy. Kansas may have many worthy aspirants, but she cannot afford to dismiss her old Senator."

Western Mail's Detained.

The Western mails have been terribly deranged for a number of days. The Cincinnati mails have arrived on time but very few days since the fall schedule took effect. The same delays are generally noticed in matter sent West from here.

State Claims.

It is believed that the two per cent. claims of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois on the five per cent. fund will pass the House next week.

The Alabama Squabble.

It is understood that the Attorney General sees no soundness in the position of the Spencer party in Alabama, and that the compromise suggested by him, while leaving the Legislature Republican, will put the seats of the Spencer faction, which is admitted to be a minority of the Republicans.

The Louisiana Matter in the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court will hear to-morrow the application of the Warmouth party for an injunction restraining Kellogg and his associates from taking possession of the State government. The United States will not be represented in the proceeding, and it is generally expected that the petition will be dismissed after a very brief consultation of the court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1872.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

United States against Cooke, from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Ohio. Cooke was indicted for embezzlement of public funds while paymaster in the army. The Court decides that he is liable to be prosecuted, convicted and punished, both by the fifty-seventh section of the act which contains the only limitation applicable to the charge, but it cannot be made available by demurrer to the indictment.

NEW SLOOPS OF WAR.

The Senate Naval Committee hereby discussed the bill providing for constructing new sloops of war, but took no action therein. It is considered certain, however, that the committee will recommend the provision for ten vessels instead of six as provided in the bill passed by the House.

SALARY FOR SCOUTS WANTED.

The Superintendent of Mounted Recruiting Service has been directed to prepare and forward all disposable white recruits to Omaha, Nebraska, for assignment to the Second Cavalry in the Department of the Platte.

HANCOCK'S HEADQUARTERS.

By direction of the President, the headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic is transferred from Philadelphia to New York.

TURKEY SEEKS INFORMATION RELATIVE TO PACIFIC RAILROADS.

A letter has been received here by Blaque Bey, the Turkish Minister resident, from the Minister of Finance of the Turkish government, asking a series of questions in regard to the Pacific roads, their condition and management, and their availability to Mohammedan commercial interests. One letter has been translated and referred to the Secretary of the Interior, and the other to Blaque Bey for reply. Some of the questions may be stated as follows: What are the facilities of the Pacific road for the transportation of raw products, and for what proportion of the Central Pacific and Northern Pacific roads constructed. How is it that those roads manage to carry freight at these prices and yet pay interest? Will it be necessary for the Turkish government to send its raw products over the United States and to China? Pacific Railroad. Understanding that it is the intention of the Turkish government to introduce the system of railroads throughout Turkey, Blaque Bey's replies are confined mainly to the second question concerning the construction of the roads. In reference to the Pacific roads from the Secretary of the Interior the Turkish Minister, in view of the fact that the territory of the two Turkeys, for railroad purposes, is very similar to that of the western and central States of the United States, and the strong terms the admirability of the Mohammedan government, adopting our system, he gives it as his opinion that the Turkish commercial interests would gain nothing by sending the raw products of that country to the United States and China *via* the Pacific Railroads, except opium and grain and cotton, which are produced in regions that are now shipped to Liverpool, in England, and thereby save the Atlantic voyage. As for the Pacific Railroads manage to carry freight at the present reduced rates, he offers a quantity of railway statistics furnished by the Department of the Interior. He also furnishes the necessary figures in relation to the cost per mile of the Union Pacific, Northern, Central and Union Pacific Roads. Blaque Bey is a warm friend of American institutions, in 1865, while acting for Turkey, he built the first line of telegraph in Europe on the American system, at an expense to himself of ten thousand dollars.

APPOINTMENTS CONFERRED.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Ward Hunt, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of United States, vice Samuel Nelson, resigned; Samuel F. Phillips, Solicitor General United States, vice R. H. Bristow, resigned. Supervisors Internal Revenue—W. Perry, Wm. Mathews, Thomas Jones, Lucius Fairchild, Livingston Beckwith, Daniel W. Mann, John M. Hedrick, John McCullough, C. H. Judd, Collector of Customs, Chicago. Consuls—Lucius Fairchild, Liverpool; Sidney Dobney, Fayal; Lorenzo Brentano, Dresden; Richard Hammond, Jr., to be Agent and Consul General at Alexandria, vice George H. Butler, suspended. Postmasters—Alfred A. Cotton, Connersville, Pa.; G. B. Whiting, Granville, Ohio; J. F. Scofield, Painesville, Ohio.

INDEPENDENCE CENTENNIAL.

The Congressional Centennial Celebration Committee held its first meeting to-day. Judge Kelly, chairman, was instructed to appear before the Committee on Appropriations and ask an appropriation for printing stock certificates. A number of centennial commissioners arrived here to-day from Philadelphia, and had an interview with Congressmen on the subject of the necessary assistance required of Congress to insure the success of the proposed international exhibition.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The French Situation—Manifesto of Gambetta, Louis Blanc and Others.

PARIS, December 11.—Gambetta, Louis Blanc, Quinet and eighty-six members of the extreme Left and Left, is published to-day. It demands the pacific and legal dissolution of the National Assembly as the only means of avoiding fresh dangers to the country, as a division of the country, as a division of the country, as a division of

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1872.

JOHN J. PATTERSON, who on Tuesday was elected United States Senator from South Carolina on the first ballot, defeating nearly half a score of other aspirants for the position, and who, according to the telegraph, was subsequently, on the same day, arrested on a charge of bribery, is a Pennsylvanian who went to South Carolina about four years ago, since which time he has been chiefly engaged in developing the resources of the State. He has wielded considerable political influence, although he has never before sought official position.

THE statement which we print on our first page concerning the reign of terror existing in certain parts of Kentucky, and the culpable non-action of the State Legislature with regard thereto, shows a condition of things as disgraceful as it is deplorable. It is to be hoped that the opposition papers of that Commonwealth, *including*, particularly, the *Journal* from which the account is reproduced, will, in the light of this revelation, cease their captious assaults on the administration, and address themselves to the discharge of the pressing duties which lie close at their own doors.

LATE English papers say that a committee of eminent business men, appointed for the purpose of investigating the system of Tribunals of Commerce, as they exist in France, with a view to its adoption in Great Britain, have presented a report stating that the establishment of such a tribunal in the city of London has become a matter of commercial necessity, and recommending that the requisite Parliamentary notice be given accordingly. The mercantile classes of New York are also, we observe, advocating the adoption of a similar system, so far as it may be in accordance with our institutions, and the matter is being urged on the attention of the Commission, now in session, appointed by the governor of the State to draft amendments to the State constitution. The question would also seem to be worthy the consideration of our own Constitutional Convention. Numerous disputes are constantly occuring in mercantile transactions, which at present can only be settled by tedious and expensive processes. In France the system in question has been found to work excellently. Why should it not do so here?

THE better portion of the press, we are glad to observe, makes the recent Louisville lottery drawing the occasion of some well merited strictures on the subject of gambling in general, whatever special form of manifestation it may assume. Without questioning the meritorious character of the object of the scheme in question, there can hardly be any doubt of the fact that the essential idea of all such plans is radically wrong. The mental excitement and feverish anxiety produced by gambling, whether in lottery tickets, mines, stocks, gold, or what-not else, is always unnatural and unhealthy. Moreover, their tendency is to tempt men from honest industry to dangerous and unproductive methods of getting money. FISK, GOULD, DREW, and their compeers and imitators, the unscrupulous schemers who every little while embarrass and imperil the financial and commercial interests of the country, are the natural outcome of the practice. It is a good sign that the press is beginning to lift its voice in warning and disapproval. Let thoughtful persons everywhere imitate the example.

No GREAT nation or government ever probably committed a blunder so glaring and patent, not only to itself but to all the world, as England committed in the sort of countenance which she gave to the Confederacy of the South. By countenance is meant the favor implied in the premature act of recognizing its belligerency on the part of the government, and in the kindly indications of good will with which it was referred to by prominent statesmen, as when Mr. GLADSTONE asserted that JEFFERSON DAVIS had created a nation. The mistake has been felt and amply reported of by both government and people, and we refer to the subject now merely to remark that England's inconsistency in the case is still a matter of reproach, not so much among Americans as among those who were not personally aggrieved by English patronage of the rebellion. Thus a late correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna, referring to Sir BARTLE FRERE's mission to Zanzibar for the suppression of the East African slave trade, while commending British zeal and humanity in putting down the horrid traffic, cannot refrain from reminding readers, that the false position assumed by England toward the United States in favor of a government resting on slavery as its corner-stone, had not been without evil influence upon the slave trade. In fact, England's patronage of the Confederacy was as much like the fall of an individual person from virtue into vice as the act of a nation could be. She had abolished slavery and furnished nearly all the celebrated antagonists of the crime, and yet, through evil teaching and the influence of the ruling class, *the nation* was made to seem the champion of a system which it had done most to destroy and to render odious in the eyes of Christendom. However, it is faithfully trying to atone for its fault and recover lost ground.

THE SOUTH AND THE LATE ELECTION.

In the late Liberal movement, so called, the strongest and most respectable claim of its adherents was undoubtedly their pretence of greater friendliness for the South. By these flattering epithets we merely mean that the feelings with which the Liberals professed to regard the people of the States which rebelled, were feelings generally prevalent in the North, and therefore, that the profession of peculiar devotion to them made by the Liberals, was not unwisely selected as one of the foundations of the new party. So much, however, is as that can be said in favor of their use of the "plank." As applied by them it not only did them no good, but it did them positive mischief. In declaining about amnesty and the corresponding policy towards the South which they professed to favor, they irresistibly reminded cool and intelligent observers, of the kindness of a foolish mother, who frightened or filled with pity and remorse at the cries called forth by the exercise of discipline, at once proceeds to counteract the effects of the punishment by herself assuming the blame of the offense. Indeed, in the entire treatment of the subject by the Liberals, the history of the war and the history of reconstruction were either completely ignored or completely misrepresented. And the best known facts of human nature were treated with as little deference as the facts of history. Happily the people of the North could not be induced to declare by their votes, that they had brought about or were responsible for a state of affairs which was the natural and inevitable result of the actions of those who suffer their consequences. With equal emphasis they refused, in effeminate compassion for the miseries of the class who had done the evil, to disregard the responsibilities which they had incurred in behalf of a feebler class, who, while sharing in their common miseries, had yet rendered important aid in arresting the curse of which wretchedness was the proper fruit.

Even in the South many of the most sagacious and practical men saw clearly enough that there could be no permanent remedy for the evils of its condition in a change of administration which involved reaction and revolution. And among the many who would have gladly embraced such opportunities as the change contemplated by the Democratic-Liberal coalition promised them, there are not a few who accept the result of the election as, perhaps, the best thing for the section that could have happened. In the time which immediately succeeded the re-establishment of the Union, nothing interfered so much with the work of reconstruction as the moral inability of a considerable portion of the Southern people to accept the issue. The hopes of revolutionists are slow to die, and first by the conduct of President JOHNSON, and then by reports of Democratic activity and approaching ascendancy in the North, the vitality of Southern hopes was unhappily sustained. At last, by President GRANT's triumphant re-election, utterly deprived of needful sustenance, they cannot but give place to a hearty acceptance of the realities of the senses. Hence, if the better classes of the South do not lay aside the apathy or the contempt with which they have heretofore looked upon public affairs, and really do not try to make their influence felt in the prevention of evil and in the promotion of the common interests of their States, the neglect must be referred to some inherent defects in their character. By becoming zeal and activity on their part in the support of the government, all, or nearly all, the acts which have rendered offensive national legislation in relation to the South necessary, might have been prevented, as by a genuinely loyal participation in the political movements of their respective communities they might have hindered, to a considerable extent at least, that deplorable style of State legislation which has distinguished the rule of the carpet-baggers.

In the North the friendly sentiments with which the people have come to regard their Southern fellow citizens were suffered no diminution through the exclusive and unfounded pretensions and professions of the Liberals. While the Northern people neither forget the war nor recognize the leaders who inaugurated it as patriots deserving of equal honors with their own soldiers who fought for the life of the nation, they are able fully appreciate deeply with the multitudes of the South in the sufferings which have been and are the consequences of their mistake. There is no fictitious sensibility in their feelings on the subject, and no affectation of any degree. It is too soon after the conflict for them to feel the force of Mr. SUMNER's classical argument, and to erase the names of victories over the South from their battle flags and to demolish the monuments erected to the memory of the dead. Nor can they feel as the Romans allowed their defenders, because the Republic was in danger through which intellectual destruction could be conveyed to the freedmen. If the *Post's* doctrines had been carried out the "negroes of the South" would have remained unenfranchised to this day. To show the spirit which still animates many of those into whose hands that paper would have introduced the education of the freedmen before admitting them to the exercise of the elective franchise, the action of the last Democratic Legislature of Georgia may be cited. That body passed an act which provided "that the State School Commissioner shall apportion the school fund to the different counties on the basis of the aggregate of youth of school age therein, and of all Confederate soldiers under thirty years of age. The design was and the practical working of the provision is, to give the larger and an unfair share of the public school moneys to the whites. By putting on the same basis as children of school age all Confederate soldiers under thirty, those counties where the whites outnumber the negroes, or are more numerous in population, of course get a much larger proportion of the school moneys than those where the negroes are numerous, because there were no negro Confederate soldiers. Will the *Post* tell us what it thinks of this action? Does it indicate the existence of a desire to see that the colored citizens of that State are fitted for the discharge of their duties and responsibilities as voters? Or does it look like a set purpose to deprive them of their equal rights in respect to the education of their children? Similarly, in North Carolina, a law was recently enacted by the Democratic Legislature, which gives State aid to counties and towns for school purposes only on condition that the county or town shall raise an equal sum. In many places the whites are banding together to prevent the raising of school funds, so as to deprive the blacks of all chance to educate their offspring. Large numbers of the poorer whites are not interested in the subject themselves, and retain all their old prejudices against educating the negroes. What is the *Post's* view of this case—in the light shed upon it by burning school houses in other parts of the South? That paper acknowledges that "Republican government and education must go hand in hand." It knows also that among the many painful necessities of that portion of our common country there is none more emphatic than that of education, for the whites as well as the blacks, and that action in regard thereto cannot be too quick and thorough. The best classes of Southerners themselves, indeed, are urging with the energy of sorrowful perception the establishment of free education. But the *Post* objects. Hence there is no thing more to be said on the subject.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

In the course of some observations in Tuesday's issue of this paper, concerning the views of the Memphis *Avalanche* on the subject of national education, we commended its advocacy of "the passage of measures for the promotion of that enlightenment upon which the pillars of the republic are professedly based." This sentence the Pittsburgh *Post*, in commenting on the remarks in question, either wilfully or ignorantly declares to mean that we regard "the negroes in the South as 'the pillars of the republic'"—and this is an average illustration of the ingenuousness and fairness with which that paper quotes the statements and treats the arguments of its political opponents.

The *Post* admits that the colored people of the South are entitled to be educated, but insists that these educational processes ought to have preceded their admission to the privileges of voters. Will that paper be good enough to explain the manner in which this could have been accomplished? Would the whites of those States have been likely to establish schools for them, with a view to fitting them for enfranchisement? What knowledge they did acquire prior to the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment they derived chiefly through the agency of the Freedmen's Bureau, which the *Post* has denounced as a "hypocritical electioneering apparatus," principally, of course, for the very reason that it was the only avenue through which intellectual instruction could be conveyed to the freedmen. If the *Post's* doctrines had been carried out the "negroes of the South" would have remained unenfranchised to this day. To show the spirit which still animates many of those into whose hands that paper would have introduced the education of the freedmen before admitting them to the exercise of the elective franchise, the action of the last Democratic Legislature of Georgia may be cited. That body passed an act which provided "that the State School Commissioner shall apportion the school fund to the different counties on the basis of the aggregate of youth of school age therein, and of all Confederate soldiers under thirty, those counties where the whites outnumber the negroes, or are more numerous in population, of course get a much larger proportion of the school moneys than those where the negroes are numerous, because there were no negro Confederate soldiers. Will the *Post* tell us what it thinks of this action? Does it indicate the existence of a desire to see that the colored citizens of that State are fitted for the discharge of their duties and responsibilities as voters? Or does it look like a set purpose to deprive them of their equal rights in respect to the education of their children? Similarly, in North Carolina, a law was recently enacted by the Democratic Legislature, which gives State aid to counties and towns for school purposes only on condition that the county or town shall raise an equal sum. In many places the whites are banding together to prevent the raising of school funds, so as to deprive the blacks of all chance to educate their offspring. Large numbers of the poorer whites are not interested in the subject themselves, and retain all their old prejudices against educating the negroes. What is the *Post's* view of this case—in the light shed upon it by burning school houses in other parts of the South? That paper acknowledges that "Republican government and education must go hand in hand." It knows also that among the many painful necessities of that portion of our common country there is none more emphatic than that of education, for the whites as well as the blacks, and that action in regard thereto cannot be too quick and thorough. The best classes of Southerners themselves, indeed, are urging with the energy of sorrowful perception the establishment of free education. But the *Post* objects. Hence there is no thing more to be said on the subject.

The Public Schools of Italy.

Our Bureau of Education has just received the last report on public institutions from Italy, the Netherlands and Mexico. That of the first named government is one of the best arranged and fullest reports of the kind received from abroad. The figures evince a most gratifying advance, as the thoroughness of the document shows how great an interest is felt by the royal government. The Italian schools are under the direction of the Minister of Public Instruction, who is assisted by an advisory council of scientific persons. The superior schools and institutions report directly to this department. The secondary schools are under direction of provincial administration, and the primary schools under the municipalities. The department of instruction employs over one hundred clerks. The total expenditures during the last fiscal year, $5,098,884. This is exclusive of local expenditures. Each province has its own school administration, consisting of the prefect, school superintendent and six counselors, two chosen by the minister, two by the provincial chamber and two by the leading municipality. There are thirty-three superior institutions, twenty-one being universities, two schools of engineering, academy of science and literature, superior normal and technical, and astronomical schools, the whole thirty-three having 4,851 royal secondary schools are 245, with 19,618 pupils.

A Preventive of Small-Pox.

The Atlantic *Medical and Surgical Journal* of last April, published the following: Dr. G. D. Norris, at a recent meeting of the Alabama State Medical Association, stated that during the prevalence of small-pox in Huntsville certain families, at the instance of some one unknown, had resorted to the free use of the *tea of the Cimicifuga Racemosa*, or black snake root of the United States Pharmacopœia, (*black cohosh*) as a *preventive of Small-pox*. In the families using the cimicifuga there occurred no case of the small-pox, though some were exposed to the disease. In the same families, Dr. Norris vaccinated the members, but without effect so long as they continued the use of the cohosh; after ceasing to use the tea as a prophylactic, he again vaccinated them, when the specific effects of the vaccine virus were produced. He submitted the results in these cases as new, and not without interest to the profession.

IN the first three quarters of the year 1872, the imports of merchandise into Great Britain were of the declared value of £292,274,864, an increase of nearly seventeen millions over the value of the corresponding period of the preceding year. The imports from foreign countries were valued at £199,-994,78, an increase of ten and three-quarter millions; and from British possessions at £29,979,956, an increase of above ten millions. The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures the first three quarters of 1872 were of the declared value of £194,462, an increase of nearly twenty-four and three-quarter millions over the corresponding period of 1871; to foreign countries £145,155,511, an increase of above seventeen millions; and to British possessions £48,159,151, an increase of seven and one-half millions.

THE celebration of the tercentenary of John Knox has given birth to one really valuable suggestion. It is that, as early a day as possible, and in such place as shall hereafter be agreed upon, there shall be held a grand general council of the Presbyterian churches throughout the world. It is stated that Presbyterianism can boast of twenty thousand congregations and a population of thirty-four millions. Lutheran, and other kindred bodies included, the total swells to fifty-seven millions. Such a council could hardly fail to have a healing and otherwise beneficial influence.

Medical science has lately made a frightful discovery. One of the most eminent professors of Paris has submitted to the Academy an invention of his own to kill animals by blowing air into their eyes. A few seconds only are required for the operation, which, besides, causes little suffering. Experiments, it is affirmed, have been made at Alfort which have succeeded perfectly. One remarkable feature in this new method of killing is that it leaves no trace behind it, and is as applicable to human beings as to animals.

VICK'S *Illustrated Floral Guide* for 1873 is the very poetry of catalogues. Whether considered in its typographical, artistic or literary aspect, it is in all senses creditable to the enterprise, taste and workmanship of its compilers and publishers. The name of Vick, the famous Rochester horticulturist and horticulturist, is a familiar household word throughout the land. The *Guide* will be read and admired by thousands of persons whose hopes he has helped to beautify and make attractive.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Misfortune has happened to some of the Japanese silk worm egg merchants. No less than twenty-seven of them have been arrested in Yeddo, and are now in prison, for fraudulently selling spurious cards. It is said that more than 500,000 of the cards have been sold in the market, the necessary government stamps having been obtained through the connivance of two corrupt officials.

A Panama paper gives a striking illustration of the vigor and rapidity of vegetation in the tropics, by referring to the bushes and trees growing in the ruins of the burned Aspinwall Hotel at Panama. It is scarcely more than two years since this conflagration took place, and yet there are now growing within the walls trees at least thirty feet in height. They belong to what are called trumpet trees (*genus Cecropia*) and the branches are said to be crowding out of the highest doors and windows, so as to render it probable that in their further growth they will throw down the walls with which they are interlaced.

Dr. Simmons, an American, has been intrusted by the native officials of Yokohama with the establishment and organization of a hospital for the accommodation of sick natives. Dr. Simmons is doing good work among the Japs, and anything that he takes hold off will be successful. The government has under consideration the establishment of numerous hospitals and medical schools, and there is no reason why these should not be controlled by American M. D.'s.

An interesting case, involving the responsibilities of transportation companies, was decided at Norwich, Conn., last week, in the suit brought by William L. Brown to recover $500 from Thomas Pitt, now take place in prices, there can be no change in wages for a period of one or more months until the next quarterly or half-yearly averages shall have been struck.

The consequences resulting from this condition of affairs are now being developed. The rapid advances in the price of iron has stimulated foreign competition to a degree that now begins to check the home demand. The consumer naturally objects to pay the cost of production with the market rates, are forced to shut down or else suspend work entirely. And at present both of these measures are in process. Some ironmasters have taken orders at a loss, while others prefer to blow out their furnaces. Furnaces are containing production in proportion as the old orders are filled, and those who take new orders at the current rates must do so in expectation of a decline in fuel and wages, of which there is at present no apparent indication. It is probable that the belief in the temporary character of the recent decline in iron was based on this somewhat anamonous state of trade.

The Iron trade of England is also seriously embarrassed by the high price of fuel, and by the difficulties of effecting a reduction in this important element in the cost of production, owing to the wages compact in the coal trade, which is almost identical with that existing in iron. But there is this difference between the two trades at the present time, that, while the ironmasters are exposed to foreign competition, the coal proprietors still enjoy a virtual monopoly. The latter seem able to obtain any price they choose to demand for coal, and they are, therefore, peculiarly interested in maintaining the present scale of prices. If the wages of workmen and the profits of the collieries owners are enormous, and the latter are content to let well enough alone. Hence, a recent appeal of the ironmasters of Northumberland and the North of England to reduce the price of coal is not likely to prove successful. The step is also regarded as impolitic as raising hopes which cannot be fulfilled of a further decline of iron, and fostering buyers to hold off in anticipation of a reduction.

The final solution of this problem in the English iron trade will be looked for with great interest and eager interest, as involving not only the prices of iron, but also as covering the whole question of the possibility of any arbitrary scale of wages and prices. But if there is any truth in the teachings of experience it will probably be found that the English workmen by means of their trades unions have simply killed the goose which laid the golden eggs. They have obtained high prices for the time being, but they have rendered England the dearest in place of the cheapest producing country in the world. And if the present condition of affairs should continue for any length of time, the reaction on English commerce and manufactures must be very marked and decisive. Every month of the present aspects of English trade is worth years to foreign competitors, and must tend to diminish in a rather alarming degree the chances of the recovery of the manufacturing supremacy of Great Britain.

The immediate feature of the English iron market is still a matter of conjecture. We have shown the causes that operate against any extensive boom in the market, and so long as they remain in operation no important change is to be expected. The immense and compact organization of the workmen seems to preclude all hope of a reduction of wages that is not based on a previous reduction of prices. Of course the existing situation cannot be long maintained. As crisis is impending, though it is difficult to foretell its precise character. It is not improbable that there may be another serious and prolonged contest between labor and capital which will result in a return to the palmy days of trade and industry. The employers as a body may persist in the policy which some of them have individually adopted to blow out their furnaces and suspend work until the mean to a readjustment of wages to a point which the latter can afford to pay. Or the workmen themselves may precipitate a general strike. But delay is inevitable, and must prove most injurious to the industrial interests of England by continuing to foreign competitors the advantages which they now enjoy.

SISTERS OF ALL SAINTS.

A New Order of Protestant Nuns, Who Labor for the Good of the Poor—Three Distinguished Ladies Coming to America by the Steamer Celtic to Establish a Convent at Baltimore—Their Noble Work in England and France.

[From the New York Herald.]

By the steamer Celtic, of the White Star line, there have been expected since Saturday three of the unpublished ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Order of the Sisters of All Saints, or, as they sometimes are called, from the character of their mission and labors, Sisters of the Poor. The principal of the gentle vi itors is Sister Helen, who, without doubt, in consideration of her pure-hearted devotion and her noble services in the past, will be made the Lady Superior of the new establishment in this country. The two accompanying sisters are younger than she.

Sister Helen is a daughter of the late Captain Howden, of the Royal Navy of England, and from her first taking of the veil, in which she was the third member of the order, she has signalized her modest, unassuming self by acts of the most wonderful nature and of the kindest womanhood. In London her name has been very well known for some years, and has more than once been graced with enthusiastic tributes from the lips of her lady sovereign, Victoria. About six years ago she had charge of the female hospital in Manchester, and in which no one case could be got to brave the almost fatal dangers of the pestilence. At that time the nurses and doctors were all dying, and none of the former who were under her supervision survived. The reason is supposed, however, she says of her own recovered. She was afterwards at the Edinburgh Hospital, and, indeed, seems to have accepted and sought service in the most difficult and dangerous trusts, which she discharged with zeal and heroic courage. She was at the University Hospital in London during the time that the cholera was raging with such terrible fatality. This locality is the most miserable part of the metropolis, and she remained there performing her duty when almost all the other attendants fled in the terror of the awful pestilence.

The Queen sent to Sister Helen to thank her for what she had done at Manchester, and to ask her services at the bedside of that old friend of the royal family, Earl Devereux, of Knowle, who was dangerously sick. She accordingly nursed the distinguished nobleman, who is a crabbed old autocrat, and whose friends secretly dare approach him without permission. She treated him like a spoiled child, and he speedily recovered his health. After this she received from distinguished persons to be nursed when ill by the skilful Sisters of the Poor unceasingly pouring upon them, and the head of the community at length felt obliged to establish a stringent rule whereby they could only perform their ministrations of charity in London in the hospitals and workhouses.

Sister Helen followed in the bloody path of the Prussian Queen in the war, beginning at the great battle of Saarbruck.

The Order of the Sisters of All Saints has not been established more than a dozen of years, being the second one within the fold of the English Church. The Home is in St. Margarette street, Dublin. It has thus far, it is believed, been entirely supported by the generosity of private individuals who are interested in its welfare. Its principal object is that of ministering to the sick, and the system of nursing followed by the Sisters is probably the best and most intelligent ever used.

A reading Episcopalian minister of Baltimore, Md., recently wrote to the Lady Superior of the Community in London, saying that there was a great field for their labors here. The present migration is a result of this incident.

The Celtic sailed from Liverpool on the 26th of last month and is somewhat overdue. The Sisters will pause here for only a short time, and will then proceed to their future home in Baltimore, which is already prepared for their reception.

The Revenues of the English Universities—Millions of Money Lying Idle.

The London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* furnishes that paper with the following interesting piece of information: "It will be remembered that, some time ago, Mr. Gladstone's government, very much to the disgust of the old and comfortable professors, appointed a commission to examine into the amount of the revenues of the great universities, and what was being done with those revenues. It was feared by the public that the commission would hardly dare to make their investigation thorough. However, I am able, from authentic private information, to state that the commission is going to the very bottom of things, and they have already reached results which will make the country not only amazed but indignant. It will be shown that some millions of pounds have been accumulated from these old endowments, and that they are doing nothing whatever for the enlightenment of this mentally famished population. The old university lights are content to continue in a state of quasi standing in the center of a barren field. Some intimations of the coming revelations have, however, already led to a private meeting of the most eminent scholars and men of science, who have agreed to make an urgent demand that a substantial portion of this unused money shall be devoted to the aid of native scholars and men engaged in practical researches. They maintain that it should be all used, and some of it should go to teach our teachers. There are many instances of the complete cessation of researches through lack of means; and the demand which will be made for an appropriation to prevent this will be backed by the most eminent men in England. That the friends of female education have arranged to press a similar demand is well known. The prospect, therefore, is that this country will soon find itself in possession of a surplus educational fund from the unused endowments of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham and Edinburgh, where the big boys hold the little ones in a slavery that would grieve the heart of Zanzibar, which will be enforced, if wisely distributed, to put a liberal education within reach of every human being in England.

Mineral Riches of Missouri.

The Missouri *Democrat* says, speaking of its own State: The discoveries which have been made, even during the past month, are of the most astounding character, and any one of the twelve or thirteen of them, if located in one of the Eastern or Middle States, would set the community in a justifiable commotion. The detection of rich deposits of lead are announced from Greene, Washington, Cole and Jasper counties. As a fair example of the abundance of the mineral, it may be stated that while some boys were playing a fortnight ago under the bluffs of Pointe Coupee, near Terre river, at Hermitage, they accidentally discovered some mineral protruding from the earth, and getting a knife with their pocket, they soon unearthed sixteen pounds of pure lead ore. The next day two men with picks and shovels dug 140 pounds of pure galena. The records of discoveries in Jasper county read like the most marvelous romance in Arabian Tales. A local paper announces—and other information corroborates the report—that at Black Range, near Joplin, where Lorenzo Dow Cox, a colored man, first discovered lead in 1852, two colored men the other day sunk a shaft and found a solid block of mineral weighing the whole size of the shaft. They have blasted about two feet into it, and find it solid as far as they have gone. They have taken out about 5,000 pounds, and from present appearances there will be no end to it.

A West Virginia Romance.

Something over a year ago a young man, a shoemaker by trade, of Wheeling, was arrested for horse stealing; and a girl, named Sarah G. Wheeler, who was deeply attached to him, wanted to share his jail life. This being refused, and she being almost crazed with fear that he would be sent to the penitentiary, determined to go with him. Here's set fire to a school house, that was also used as a place of worship. For this arson she was arrested, convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary. When "Sarah's young man" first came on the charge preferred against him fell to the ground. There was nothing in it; so Sarah went to the penitentiary alone, "all for love." On the 22d of November Governor Jacobs signed her pardon, and she was soon set free to go and find her lover, for whom she had suffered so much. Here's a chance for a romance writer to immortalize himself by showing, as has been remarked by some one, we believe, that "the course of true love never did run smooth." Sarah is only about sixteen years of age.

THE IRON TRADE.

The Crisis in England.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

Recent advices from England concur in representing that the iron trade of the country is still in a very unsettled condition. Even the past occurrence of the recent decline is a matter of dispute in certain quarters. It is asserted, for instance, that the concessions were made more with a view of establishing a basis for a reduction of wages during the next half year rather than as a means of attracting new orders. In explanation of this point, it may be stated that, by an arrangement between the ironmasters and the workmen, the average of prices of iron during one season is made the basis of wages during the next succeeding period. If iron advances, the men are entitled to an increase of wages on a certain scale; and if it falls, then there is a reduction in wages. By this arrangement, which extends also to the coal trade, the coal and iron miners in England are now able to make as much money in a day as they formerly earned in a week. But this compact, while it imparts a degree of stability to the markets, is attended by the grave results of preventing employers from taking advantage of any turn in business. It works well so long as prices are upward, when there is a sharp competition the hands of the ironmaster are virtually tied. Any important concessions that may take place can only be sustained by heavy capitalists and then only with a certainty of a loss of any difference that may exist between the reduced prices and the high rates of wages which were based on the previous market prices. They must be well pocked until sufficient interval elapses to allow of a readjustment of wages on the reduced scale, and even then he must fall back on his reserved capital, as there is no chance of a reimbursement of the loss incurred. No matter what reduction may take place in prices, there can be no change in wages for a period of one or more months until the next quarterly or half-yearly averages shall have been struck.

The consequences resulting from this condition of affairs are now being developed. The rapid advances in the price of iron has stimulated foreign competition to a degree that now begins to check the home demand. The consumer naturally objects to pay the cost of production with the market rates, are forced to shut down or else suspend work entirely. And at present both of these measures are in process. Some ironmasters have taken orders at a loss, while others prefer to blow out their furnaces. Furnaces are containing production in proportion as the old orders are filled, and those who take new orders at the current rates must do so in expectation of a decline in fuel and wages, of which there is at present no apparent indication. It is probable that the belief in the temporary character of the recent decline in iron was based on this somewhat anamonous state of trade.

The Iron trade of England is also seriously embarrassed by the high price of fuel, and by the difficulties of effecting a reduction in this important element in the cost of production, owing to the wages compact in the coal trade, which is almost identical with that existing in iron. But there is this difference between the two trades at the present time, that, while the ironmasters are exposed to foreign competition, the coal proprietors still enjoy a virtual monopoly. The latter seem able to obtain any price they choose to demand for coal, and they are, therefore, peculiarly interested in maintaining the present scale of prices. If the wages of workmen and the profits of the collieries owners are enormous, and the latter are content to let well enough alone. Hence, a recent appeal of the ironmasters of Northumberland and the North of England to reduce the price of coal is not likely to prove successful. The step is also regarded as impolitic as raising hopes which cannot be fulfilled of a further decline of iron, and fostering buyers to hold off in anticipation of a reduction.

The final solution of this problem in the English iron trade will be looked for with great interest and eager interest, as involving not only the prices of iron, but also as covering the whole question of the possibility of any arbitrary scale of wages and prices. But if there is any truth in the teachings of experience it will probably be found that the English workmen by means of their trades unions have simply killed the goose which laid the golden eggs. They have obtained high prices for the time being, but they have rendered England the dearest in place of the cheapest producing country in the world. And if the present condition of affairs should continue for any length of time, the reaction on English commerce and manufactures must be very marked and decisive. Every month of the present aspects of English trade is worth years to foreign competitors, and must tend to diminish in a rather alarming degree the chances of the recovery of the manufacturing supremacy of Great Britain.

The immediate feature of the English iron market is still a matter of conjecture. We have shown the causes that operate against any extensive boom in the market, and so long as they remain in operation no important change is to be expected. The immense and compact organization of the workmen seems to preclude all hope of a reduction of wages that is not based on a previous reduction of prices. Of course the existing situation cannot be long maintained. As crisis is impending, though it is difficult to foretell its precise character. It is not improbable that there may be another serious and prolonged contest between labor and capital which will result in a return to the palmy days of trade and industry. The employers as a body may persist in the policy which some of them have individually adopted to blow out their furnaces and suspend work until the mean to a readjustment of wages to a point which the latter can afford to pay. Or the workmen themselves may precipitate a general strike. But delay is inevitable, and must prove most injurious to the industrial interests of England by continuing to foreign competitors the advantages which they now enjoy.

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HYDROPHOBIA OR NOT?

Horrible Death of a Man in Chicago—Bitten by a Dog Over Twenty Years Ago.

[From the Chicago Times, 20 h.]

John C. Strickly, engineer on the fire engine known as Hose No. 3, died at his late residence, No. 300 West Adams street, at about five o'clock on last evening. The symptoms of his disease indicating strongly that he had hydrophobia. He was in perfect health up to last Thursday evening, when feeling slightly unwell he left the engine house and went home. Shortly after his arrival he was seized with violent convulsions and a physician was summoned but found, after examining the symptoms which his patient exhibited, that he was unable to do anything for him. The patient continued to grow rapidly worse until yesterday morning, when Drs. Andrews, Ingalis, Seeley, and Clark were called in, and these held a consultation during the day, but were unable to determine the nature of his disease exactly. Some of his symptoms strongly indicated hydrophobia. At the sight of water or even the mention of it the patient would be seized with violent convulsions and a physician was summoned but found, after examining the symptoms which his patient exhibited, that he was unable to do anything for him. The patient continued to grow rapidly worse until yesterday morning, when Drs. Andrews, Ingalis, Seeley, and Clark were called in, and these held a consultation during the day, but were unable to determine the nature of his disease exactly. Some of his symptoms strongly indicated hydrophobia. At the sight of water or even the mention of it the patient would be seized with violent convulsions some of which would last for a considerable length of time, during which he suffered the most intense agony. His other symptoms, however, were of a character totally different from those heretofore observed in patients afflicted with the disease above mentioned, and they show neither his friends nor himself could remember of his ever having been bitten by a dog, except in one instance, over twenty years ago, the physicians were unable to decide upon the real nature of his disease. The convulsions followed each other at intervals of from fifteen minutes to half an hour on yesterday, until about five o'clock, when death relieved him of his intense sufferings. He retained full possession of his faculties up to the last moment.

Compound Eyes.

It is common to see persons with spectacles on the upper half being for distant vision and the lower half, in the same bow, for a short visual axis, as in reading a book. Having lenses constructed in that manner saves the trouble of carrying in the pocket glasses of different focus powers. Now that plan of giving a very humble creature—a fish too—the advantage of microscopic and telegraphic vision in the same eye is found in the Anableps, a fish found in Surinam. The cornea presents a sharp angle in front, like the edge of a three square file, instead of being a gentle segment of a circle, as in all other organs. While rooting in mud at low tide in pursuit of food, a vigilant outlook with the upper half of the eye warns them of any annoyance beyond or apprehended danger, while with the under half they are guided in their movements for something to eat. If the mind of the anableps can be occupied by two distinct functions at the same instant, which is indicated by watching in two directions with totally different purposes, then physiognists have a problem for solution that would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer.

Unproductive Frauds.

Imitations and counterfeits of an established, popular restorative, although mischievous in their effect are very high life parasites in some respects. They teach the community to rate at its just value the preparation that has been simulated and pirated. The reputation and sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for example, have been greatly enhanced by the attempts that have been made to supplant it. The dupes of imposture who from time to time have been induced by plausible falsehoods to try some worthless succedaneum for the standard tonic of America have invariably returned to it in an enthusiastic frame of mind, ready to champion its merits to the uttermost. The warmest panegyrists of its preventative and curative properties are those who have weighed the nostrums of envious adventurers in the balance and found them wanting. In a pecuniary point of view, all attempts to undermine the popularity of this medicine have proved advantageous to the proprietors, and except for the sake of protecting the public the game of exposure would not be worth the candle.

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GREAT CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY,

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$50,000 SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

This Mortgage is a FIRST LIEN on the first twelve miles of the Road, and is a key to the whole Road, the shortest route to run, is a "main security, and pays 7 % per cent. on the investment.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 11, 1872.

The present condition of the local money market, as compared with that of thirty days ago, is a much healthier one; a feeling of apprehension has given way to one of confidence. Capitalists, then hoarding their funds and fearing to make loans, are now leaders; borrowers, then numbering two out of three of the business men, are now decreasing in numbers, they having made contracts which will carry them into the new year. The decline in the price of iron has brought on buyers, who were before buying from hand to mouth, anticipating the decline which has now taken place. The notaries report few protests and bankers report maturing paper either as satisfactorily arranged. The iron and coal-trading firms in Ohio, whose suspension we noted some time since are all reported as getting extensions from their creditors, which will place them in a more secure position than they were prior to the trouble. Messrs. Dalzell, Dawes & Co. are going on immediately with the Iron Mountain Railroad, which will bring the ore of that district to the Mississippi below St. Louis, opening up a region in which Pittsburgh iron men are largely interested, both as consumers and producers. There is probably no railroad work now in progress of more importance to our manufacturing interests and one which promises on its completion to return as large a profit on the investment as the Iron Mountain Railroad, which strikes the Mississippi at Chester.

Money, however, is not superabundant, and rates are well sustained. The banks are quiet for their own depositors without much difficulty, and on the whole we may quote the situation greatly improved.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¾	116¾	116¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
New 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¾
Currency Sixes	112¾

—The old and well known firm of A. H. Brown & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, and the Second National Bank of that place, announce that they will both retire from business on and after December 16, 1872.

They are to be succeeded by the Muskingum Valley Bank, with A. H. Brown as President and A. Y. Smith as Cashier.

—The Parker oil region, always prolific in the production of banks, has given birth to a new institution, "the Parker City Savings Bank," of Karns city, Butler county.

Messrs. Ralston, McQuaide & Co. are the owners and founders, and the successful management of their Fairview and Elderton houses is a guarantee of judicious and careful administration of the new institution.

—The Philadelphia Stock Board quotes Pittsburgh 5's at 75, 6's at 91¾, 7's at 104; Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30's at 95 asked, with sales at 94; Pan Handle 7's at 82 asked and 78 bid, Oil creek 7's 78 bid.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 11, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Canton	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
Western Union Tel	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Quicksilver	36	36	36	36	36	36
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Adams Express	69	69	69	69	69	69
Wells, Fargo Express	50	50	50	50	50	50
Hamilton, Kan. & S	23	23	23	23	23	23
United States Express	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Michigan Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago and Northwest	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Do preferred	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Rock Island	102	102	102	102	102	102
St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do preferred	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Wabash	39	39	39	39	39	39
Do Preferred						
Fort Wayne	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Ohio and Mississippi	37	37	37	37	37	37
Union Pacific	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Chicago and Alton	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Boston, Hartford & Erie	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Boston, Hartford & Erie	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
New Jersey Central	102	102	102	102	102	102

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	56¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	27	North Penna. R. R.	59
Lehigh Navigation	36	United Co.'s of N. J.	123¼
Catawissa	19¾	Susquehanna Canal	13½
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	25¾	Reading	96¾

—William Wark, No. 22 Broad street, New York, quotes stock privileges at selling for one per cent. cash bonus on thirty days' time, and one and a half to two per cent. bonus (according to the value of the shares) on sixty days' time, as follows (we advise from the market price of the securities named):

	Puts.	Calls.
Central and Hud.	to ½ below.	⅛ to ⅜ above.
Erie Railway	⅛ to ¼ below.	⅜ to ⅝ above.
Lake Shore	⅛ to ¼ below.	⅜ to ⅝ above.
Ohio and Miss.	⅛ to ¼ below.	⅜ to ⅝ above.
North western	¼ to ½ below.	⅝ to ⅞ above.
Rock Island	⅛ to ¼ below.	⅜ to ⅝ above.
St. P. com. & pfd.	⅛ to ¼ below.	⅜ to ⅝ above.
Union Pacific	⅛ to ¼ below.	⅜ to ⅝ above.
Wabash	⅛ to ¼ below.	⅜ to ⅝ above.
West. Union Tel	⅛ to ¼ below.	⅜ to ⅝ above.
Wab. and St. Jo	⅛ to ¼ below.	⅜ to ⅝ above.
Gold ⅛ for 30 or 60	¼ to ½ below.	⅝ to ⅞ above.

The above rates imply first-class names.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather is stillcold and the rivers are full of ice, rendering navigation difficult and dangerous, not to say out of the question. When the "good time coming" will put in an appearance is beyond our ken.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, barrels	6,512	10,955	16,587
Apples, barrels	1,704	1,488	3,192
Cheese, boxes	2,251	967	3,218
Corn, sacks	1,133	2,193	3,326
Wheat, sacks	2,086	2,655	7,741
Barley, sacks	3,087	3,706	7,693
Rye, sacks	156	709	865
Oats, sacks	1,814	3,127	4,941
Butter, packages	174	272	446
Bacon, pieces	20,160	18,772	38,932
Bacon, thereos	69	142	211

We have no changes to note in the general characteristics of the market uniformity being the rule and not the exception in prices. The supply of wheat still continues light, though as yet the mills manage to get all they want to keep their machinery in motion. Western brands of flour are a shade higher, with stocks reported rather light. Bacon and provisions are quiet and steady at quotations. Butter and eggs are in demand for good fresh articles, but thing else saleable.

Following are the ruling figures of the market, computed at wholesale.

ASHES—Pearls 11c@11½c; pots 10c; soda ash, common, 4½@5; refined, 6@6½c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; arsenic 3½@4c.

ALES—X, $9 @ bbl; half do $4 50; XX, $10 @ bbl; half do $5; India Ale, $11 @ bbl; $5 50 for half do. Porter $10 @ bbl. When packages are returned $3 are allowed for barrels and $2 50 for half do.

APPLES—Choice cooking and eating apples command $3 @ bush per bbl, but must be guaranteed not "frost bitten." Receipts 72 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales in a jobbing way at 45@50c per gallon.

BEANS—Navy $2 25@2 75 per bushel; common $1 75 @2 00.

BEESWAX—Sales in a jobbing way at 32@36c per pound.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The prices show no change, and we quote as follows: Sugar cured hams 15½c; sugar cured shoulders 9c; plain shoulders 8½c; rib sides 9c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 10c; breakfast bacon 12c; dried beef 18c; mess pork $15 00; plain sausage 10c; lard, in tierces, 8c; do in kegs, 8½c; bbls, 9c; bbls, lard, in kegs and buckets, 10c; 5 pail, $2 50 per keg; 3 pail, $2 per keg; 2 pail, $1 50 per keg.

BUTTER—Receipts 29 pkgs. The receipts of prime choice roll for the table use continue light, and sells readily at 30@32c; baker's 24@26c.

BAKER BAKING POWDER—1 pound cans $6 00 @ doz; ½ pound cans $3 25 @ doz; ¼ do $1 75 @ doz.

BROOM CORN—Market steady at 4@7c.

BURR WHEAT—Flour—A prime article commands $9 00 @ 10 00; sacks $4 50@5 00.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 8c@8½c; clear sides 6c@6½c; shoulders 5c@5½c.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales at 7c@7½c @ lb.

CEMENT—Quoted plaster $3 25@3 50 @ bbl; Beedon's hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 00 @2 75; Rosendale $4 00@4 25.

CANDLES—Sperm 45c; star mould 12c; stearine 14½@15c @ lb.

CHEESE—Market very quiet with prices nominally as follows: Prime New York Goshen 16½@16c; Ohio Goshen 15½@16c; Dairy 13½@14c; Factory 14½@15c.

CIDER—Sales at $5 @ 7 @ bbl, as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Market is quiet and dull at $14@15 @ bbl; common to cultivated $9 @ 12 @ bbl.

CARBON OIL—State brands, in round lots, 23½ @ 24c @ gallon; jobbing lots 25@26c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $4 @ case.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples 4c@5c; peaches, prime halves, 7c; Duchesse cherries 12@13c.

EGGS—No change in prices, fresh selling at 31@33c @ doz; limed 28@29c.

FLY PAPER—Prices are one last foot up 2,181 bbls, being a slight increase on the previous day's shipments. The market is really active and some brands are advancing. Spring wheats are scarce, and dealers are asking high prices. Stock in this market is unusually light. Following are the prices at which sales are made: Iron Mills, fancy white wheat, $8 75; Rising Sun, $7 90; Island Minnesota, $8 00@8 25; Pittsburgh Extra, $7 50; Iron City, $7 25; Wheeling, $7 25@7 50; Superfine, $5 50@6 00.

GRAIN—Market quiet and prices unchanged. Receipts of corn, barley and oats, in sacks, since our last:

Wheat, sacks	141
Barley, sacks	392
Corn, sacks	1,160
Oats, sacks	2,736

The following were the receipts at the Grain Elevator on Monday, December 9th, computed by weight or bushels:

Corn, bushels.....778 | Barley, bushels.....1,759

The demand is fair for wheat, and with a light supply the market continues very firm, though prices are without quotable change. Holders are very firm in their views, while buyers are of the opinion that lower rates will shortly rule. We quote wheat nearly as follows: Choice red winter $1 60@1 70; amber $1 50@1 55; white $1 45@1 55. Oats—sales white 40c; mixed 37c@38c. Corn—shelled and ear in store scarce; the former is held at 50@55c, the latter at 45c, in bulk, and 60@65c in sacks; new ear, 40@42c; shelled 45@50c. Barley 65@70c.

HOMINY—$4 25@4 50 @ bbl.

HAY—Sales taken on track and wharf, at $18@18, as to quality.

HIDES—18½c sold at 25c@26c; 1871s at 19@19c.

HORSE—Sales in a jobbing way at $200@250 @ head.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white reported at $2 00 @ 2 10; Piedmont, $1 75.

MINCE MEAT—Sales of most popular brands at 12c @ lb.

ONIONS—Silver skins are held at $3 00@3 25 @ bbl; yellow $2 75; reds $3 00@3 50.

POTATOES—Sales from wagons, $ bair, 50@55c; dressed lots 60@70c; dressed turkeys 16@18c.

ROSIN—Held at 2½@3c @ lb.

SPIRITS—Sales at $1 30@1 35 @ gallon for bbls of 6 doz.

SEEDS—Flaxseed $1 85@1 90.

TALLOW—Sales at 6½@7c @ lb.

VENISON—Saddles 20c @ lb; whole carcass 10c. Dressed calf 14c.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at 90@92c @ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 12, 1872.

REMARKS.—The crude market remains quiet, without any change of importance, and will continue so until the new arrangements go into operation. So far as relates to prices, they remain as last quoted, Parker's at $6 @ bbl, being equal to Shamburg. During the balance of the year we do not look for much activity.

REFINED.

As before noted, dealers are apart in their views, there being a difference of fully 4c @ gal. Refiners want 27c while sellers generally are asking 26@26½c. This result was, but few lots changed hands.

OIL BARRELS.

The demand was fair, and sales of city make were made at 82 15; country $2 00@2 10.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 11.—The Courier says: No change in the market from yesterday, and nothing doing. Crude unchanged. Refining easier.

Shipments.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels.
Owner	Citizens' Oil Works	670
Owner	Vesta Oil Works	966
Total		1,636

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.	
Citizens' Oil Works	670	Vesta Oil Works
Total		1,636

Shipments of Refined Oil Eastward via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1872.

P Weltenberger, 264 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Stewart, Frew & Co., 520 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co, 1,656 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co, 720 bbls to Tack, Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

B. Irwin & Co, 332 bbls to Waring, Kin, & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....2,908

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI

December 10.—There seems to be a good consumptive demand, and with a light supply, prices have been well supported.

Youghiogheny, per bushel, delivered.....@0 03½c
Pittsburgh, per bushel, delivered.....@0 03½c
Kanawha, per bushel, delivered.....@0 03½c
Cannel, per bushel.....@0 06c
Hard coke, delivered.....@0 06½c

A Large Clip of Wool.

During the latter part of last week Mr. James Buchanan, of Mt. Pleasant township, delivered at the warehouse of Jacob Mercer, Esq., of this place, the largest single clip of wool that has, perhaps, ever changed hands in this county. The clip numbered over 1,500 fleeces, and is valued by Mr. Buchanan at the round sum of $3,500. The wool is of a superior quality, light and fine, and speaks well for the manner in which it has been cared for. It has been put up in a neat and substantial manner, and will bear close examination. Who can beat it?—*Hollidaysburg Reporter.*

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 11.—The market for all descriptions of cotton goods for early commission houses making delivery on account of goods which have been scarce of certain kinds for the past few weeks now show full assortments. Cotton goods generally are current, quotations and sales being generally as reported. Woolens of flannels quiet, but scarlet flannels are in good demand. Shirtings and cassimeres are in request and sell well. Linen goods very quiet, and selling low at present. Laces and embroideries active.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—Flour firm; double $6 50; treble $7 12½@8 75; fancy and extra $8 00@9 50. Corn scarce and higher; white and yellow, 60@62½c; mixed 61 @62c. Hay scarce and firmer; prime $28; choice $32. Oats firm; mixed $32 @ 35; white and yellow, 40@43c; grass lands dull at 38@40c. Lard in light supply; prime tierce, 10½@10¾c; choice do, 11c; canvassed in light supply; interior 12@c; common to good 13@14c; fair to prime 14½@15c; choice 15½@16c. Bacon in light supply; shoulders 8½c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 10½c. Hogs firm at 5½@6c for common do; fair do; prime to selected prime 6½@6¾c. Whisky firm at 90c. Coffee scarce and firm at 18@19½c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 11.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat very firm; choice white and amber $2 10@2 15; prime red $2 00@2 05; fair to good $1 90@2 00. Corn in mixed western 62c. Oats firm; mixed western 60@ 61c; white do 62@63c. Rye firm at 90c@$1. Provisions steady; mess 66@66½c. Bacon in fair jobbing demand; shoulders 8½c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear rib sides 9¾c. New home $14 25@15 00. Lard 9c. Western butter scarce; prime to choice packed 26@28c. Whisky firmer at 90@91c; small sales at 90c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—Flour—Demand light, and holders firm; superfine $4 50@5 25; family $5. Louisville $5 50@6 00; extra do $6 50@7 00; Ohio $6 50@7 00; Minnesota $7 00@7 50; Indiana and Ohio $8 50@9 00. Wheat quiet; western red $1 50@1 52. Rye firm at 86@ 87c. Corn steady; western red yellow 60c; new 58@60c. Oats firm; western 42@43c. Provisions declining; mess pork $15 50; cured hams 16@17c; shoulders 8@8½c; sides 9½@10c; smoked do 11@11½c; lard 9½@9¾c. Butter firm; choice to fancy 30@32c. Eggs firm at 30@ 31c. Whisky firm at 90c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No.	Hogs, No.	Sheep, No.	Hors's, No.	Mules, No.
	Head.	Head.	Head.	head.	head.
Tuesday, Dec. 10	1,900	2,400			
Wednesday, Dec. 11	420	3,200	2,300		
Total	1,980	5,600	5,400	15	

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No.	Hogs, No.	Sheep, No.	Hors's, No.	Mules, No.
	Head.	Head.	head.	head.	head.
Tuesday, Dec. 10	740	4,700	1,200	30	15
Wednesday, Dec. 11	525	2,300	2,700		15
Total	1,265	7,000	4,200	30	30

Cattle.

The run of cattle to-day was fair, and for the week so far, a little heavy of cattle intended for this point, there being full forty car loads more than last week. In quality the bulk of the offerings are common, excepting a few fancy or Christmas cattle. The demand is fair and about equal to the supply, though trade, with free receipts, is to-day slow. Prices are about the same as last week. Following will be found the current rates, and also some sales made to-day, which will serve to show the range of the market:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00 to $7 15; extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $6 25; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 50; fair 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 50 to $5 25; fair 1,000 lbs $4 25 to $4 50; common $3 75 to $4 00.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Weight.	Price/No.	Weight.	Price.
20	20,000	$4 70	16	15,200
5	4,750	4 75	12	10,640
2	1,710	5 00	5	4,300
2 extra	1,740	5 00	5	4,300
7	7,000	5 00	20	17,000
6	5,760	5 02½	19	16,150
16	15,120	5 05	3	2,700
1	1,050	5 05	3	2,700
1	1,000	5 05	3	2,700
1	1,000	5 05	3	2,700
1	1,000

THE VERY LATEST.

THE LOUISIANA RUMPUS.

The Factions Still Defiant.

Warmouth Issues a Proclamation, Declaring that He Will Maintain His Authority as Executive.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—The Fusion Legislature is in session, with a quorum in both houses. General Hugh Campbell was elected President of Senate, and J. C. Moncure elected Speaker of House.

OTHER ELECTION RESULTS RETURNED.

Sh-Hawkins Returning Board make a ma- in the result of the city and parish ey return as Judges for the District ch were closed and not determined by ator's Board, E. M. Souter, Third; R. L. Fourth. All the Republican candidates for gress are returned.

THE REVIEW OF THE KELLOGG LEGISLATURE.

The Kellogg Legislature passed a bill abolishing the Seventh and Eighth District Courts, and creating a Superior Court with exclusive jurisdiction for issuing injunctions and mandamus writs in all cases in which the State Secretary and Metropolitan Board shall be a party. A resolution was passed arraigning W. A. Elmore, Judge of the Fourth District Court, before the bar of the House for contempt, in issuing the injunction yesterday against the Governor Pinchback.

LONGSTREET PLACED IN COMMAND OF MILITIA.

By order of acting Governor Pinchback, Major General Hugh J. Campbell has been relieved from active duty, and Major General Jas. Longstreet, of the Louisiana Militia, has been assigned as Commandant of the Division. This movement is doubtless made with a view of removing the United States troops on duty at the Mechanics Institute.

THE WARMOUTH LEGISLATURE.

The Fusion Legislative Joint Committee appointed to notify the Governor of the organization, performed that duty. The Governor soon after sent to the joint session of the Senate and House his message, after the reading of which both houses adjourned until noon to-morrow.

PROCLAMATION FROM WARMOUTH.

Governor Warmouth to-day issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, December 11, 1872.

WHEREAS, A revolutionary assemblage, pretending to be the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, composed mainly of candidates defeated at the election, but who have been proclaimed elected by persons wholly unauthorized to act, which persons have deliberately and wickedly falsified the facts of the election, and have pretended to return said defeated candidates without having possession of any legal returns or other documentary evidence, thus setting at defiance the will of the majority of the people;

AND WHEREAS, The said fraudulent and pretended General Assembly has attempted to impose upon the public by passing pretended resolutions of impeachment, in pursuance of which a person falsely pretending to be Lieutenant Governor, by virtue of his term of office as Senator, which had expired, has, under the protection of certain unauthorized persons, forcibly entered into the Executive Office, declared himself acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, and persists in such claim in spite of an injunction issued by a competent court;

AND WHEREAS, Said revolutionary and fraudulent organization has proceeded to declare the results of the late election by proclaiming the election of candidates for Governor and other State officers not were really defeated by many thousand votes;

AND WHEREAS, The truly elected members of the General Assembly, being excluded from the said de- ceived the Governor and Secretary of State, and by force of arms, and are now in session at the Mechanics Institute, recently used as a State House, or a person who claims to act as Governor, by virtue of fraudulent and pretended resolutions of impeachment adopted by said revolutionary assemblage; and forcible ejectment of State officers, collectors, sheriffs and others to disregard the pretended official acts of the said revolutionary assemblage, and of the person who falsely and fraudulently claims to act as Governor of the State, and to refuse to them all countenance and recognition, but to recognize and deal only with the legal officers now in authority, until such time as their successors shall be regularly installed, in accordance with law and agreeably to the legal returns of the recent election. And I do hereby declare that such officers will be protected in the discharge of their duties by all the authority with which the government is possessed, and that all the force of the State will be used for this purpose to thwart all the machinations of the conspirators who have temporarily occupied the State capitol, of enforcing the laws of the State, of collecting the revenue, of the judiciary, and of maintaining the peace and dignity of the State.

Given under my hand and seal of State, this 11th day of December, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOUTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

By the Governor:
T. A. Woodward, Acting Secretary of State.

THE MILITIA ADDRESS TO WARMOUTH.

The militia officers having been ordered by acting Governor Pinchback, through Adjutant General Streight, to report to General Longstreet, express a determination to obey no orders but those emanating from Governor Warmouth, who they still regard as Commander in Chief. The militia are on duty guarding their armory to-night.

XLII CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1872.

SENATE.

A bill was passed admitting free of duty the statue to commemorate the sailors who fell in the late war.

Bills were passed placing colored persons who enlisted in the army on the same footing as other soldiers as to bounty lands; authorizing the settlement of claims of certain officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and granting an annuity to Mrs. Lincoln.

When Mr. Sumner's supplementary Civil Rights bill was reported on the calendar, Mr. Mac Donald, of Wisconsin in the chair, looking at Mr. Bayard, asked: Does the Senator from Delaware object?

MR. BAYARD—I will not object, but I did not say so. (Laughter.)

MR. MACDONALD—The Chair understood the Senator to object.

MR. BAYARD—I did not.

MR. SUMNER—I think there is no objection.

MR. MORRILL, of Maine, objected, and the bill was laid over.

A bill was introduced providing for the recompilation of accounts between the United States and States, growing out of the war of 1812.

MR. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill for the reduction of officers and expense of the internal revenue bureau, with amendments providing that the office of assessor and assistant assessor shall cease to exist at such times in districts respectively as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may find practicable prior to July 1st, 1873; authorizing the appointment of twenty-five additional agents until July 1st, 1874, in addition to those provided for by the existing law, and providing that so much of the proviso in the act of the additional commission of one-half per cent. shall be paid to the collector, receiving tax on all spirits produced after the office of assessor shall cease, according to this bill.

MR. VICKERS, from the Committee on Political Disabilities, reported the House bill removing those of Lt. G. Colcomar, which passed.

MR. MORRILL, of Vermont, gave notice of a motion to reconsider the vote authorizing the free admission of the Portet statue, which he regarded as a precedent for the free importation of other articles of like character.

After the executive session the House resolution for holiday recess came up.

MR. WILLIAMS made an effort to shorten it by amendments, but it passed in its original shape. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of MR. SHELLABARGER the Judiciary Committee was instructed to report what powers Congress possesses to regulate commerce among the Indian tribes and to establish post roads.

MR. HAWLEY presented a memorial of the Centennial Commission, asking the aid of Congress in the matter. Referred to the Centennial Committee.

MR. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee was excused from further service as Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform and on Coinage, Weights and Measures, stating that his duties as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means and Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations required his time.

The SPEAKER announced the following appointments to fill vacancies on committees: Committee on Elections, Foster, of Ohio; on Claims, Hawley, of Connecticut; on Judiciary, Shellabarger, of Pennsylvania; Civil Service Reform, Crooker, of Massachusetts, and Dodds of Ohio; on Patents, Esty, of Massachusetts; on Coinage, Weights and Measures, Conger, of Texas; on Private Land Claims, Gedge, of Texas; on Agriculture, Hundon, of Texas.

The House resumed the consideration of the soldiers' bounty land bill, as reported.

MR. WINDOM, of Minnesota, opposed the bill, being unable, he said, to conceive of a bill more mischievous in its tendencies and effects. Did Congress propose to satisfy the claims of soldiers for the equalization of bounties by giving the bounty land warrants which would not sell in the market for twenty dollars? They would benefit only those who never smelt gunpowder in defense of the country.

MR. TOWNSEND opposed the bill and said: The soldiers of Pennsylvania were opposed to it and the Grand Army of the Republic, at its session in Easton, in February, 1872, had expressed in resolutions its disapprobation of the provisions and principles embraced in the bill.

MR. HAWLEY also opposed the bill, and showed how unfairly and injuriously the bounty land warrants had worked as applied to soldiers of the Mexican war. MR. HAWLEY calculated that these soldiers got thirty-six millions from the sale of their land warrants, and that actual settlers had paid one hundred and fifty millions for the land, the difference going into the pockets of land speculators. The pending measure would work infinitely more unfairly than that one, because now any one could settle on lands under the homestead and pre-emption laws. Under the bill a soldier purchaser will be entitle to land scrip. If only one-tenth of them applied in the year that would throw on the market thirty-two millions acres, and the scrip would only held good for a year. The effect would only be that the soldier who spent at least two dollars in getting his warrant could not sell it in the market for five dollars. The measure would, therefore, prove to be practically a fraud on the soldier. He held most rigidly to the policy of preserving the public lands for actual settlers.

The bill was defended by Messrs. DONNAN and SPEER, when Pennsylvania politics were brought into the debate. MR. SPEER said the opposition to the resolution of the Grand Army of the republic, presented by Mr. Townsend, and signed by Governor elect Hartranft, that the organization did not represent the honest soldiers of the country, but the political men and officials who were controlled by railroad companies and monopolies, he (Mr. Speer), had been repeatedly called to order by Mr. Reynhil, can press for stating that Hartranft had signed these resolutions, which do not represent the soldiers of Pennsylvania. He had been asked by colleagues to furnish the resolutions of a Soldiers' Convention, or the letter of a single soldier of Pennsylvania who carried the musket, in opposition to his bill. They are the political men put forward by politicians to win campaigns for them.

MR. TOWNSEND replied that the Convention was composed of delegates chosen by the soldiers, and some of whom were private soldiers who carried the musket and knapsack during the war.

MR. SPEER again asserted that the Grand Army of the Republic was a political organization, run in the interest of politicians and of railroad companies.

MR. TOWNSEND replied that it was a semi-political organization, because composed of men who were soldiers. The soldiers of the Union were all Republicans, while those of the rebellion were Democrats.

Excitement on the Democratic side, MR. RANDALL saying, "That's not so."

MR. SPEER denounced Mr. Townsend's statement as false in fact, and disgraceful to a Representative from Pennsylvania.

MR. TOWNSEND, in conclusion, asserted that the rebellion was gotten up by the Democratic party of the South, assisted by the more ignorant portion of the Democratic party of the North, and that nine-tenths of the soldiers of the war were Republicans.

After some further debate of a conversational nature, the bill went over at the expiration of the morning hour till to-morrow.

The French spoliation bill was postponed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, MR. DAWES presiding, on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The usual stormy debate on the Indian policy of the government, the absurdity of making and confirming treaties with the Indians, and the possibility of civilizing the Indians, took place, and was participated in by Messrs. SARGENT, GARFIELD, BEAN, NIBLACK, CONNER and SHANKS.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House, when it passed, yeas 111, nays 42.

The House non-concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill for the removal of the sunken wreck off Sandy Hook, and ordered a committee of conference.

Adjourned.

ODD NAMES.

The Staked Plains and the Journey to the Dead.

The Austin *Statesman* explains the difference between the two desert roads bearing the above names, which are often applied indiscriminately:

The Staked Plains (in Spanish, Los Llanos Estacados) lie between the head of the Concho and the Pecos rivers in Northwestern Texas, and are at least three hundred miles this side of the nearest point in the Territory of New Mexico. In the early days of Spanish settlement in Texas, perhaps as far back as 1715, and on the old road from Monclova to San Saba, in what is now San Saba county. A settlement was formed, and a mission church built by the Jesuits, the remains of which, as well as that of smelting furnaces, &c., are still visible.

Chihuahua, in those days, being the center of mining enterprises of Northeastern Mexico, the settlers on the San Saba built a road by cooping stakes from Chihuahua, staking it out as they went for the benefit of the returning party. Hence the name, Llanos Estacados.

A few years after the opening of this route a terrible disaster befell a party of Spaniards and Mexicans on their way from Chihuahua to San Saba, about twenty miles west of the Pecos river in the mineral spring called El Ojo Escondido, or the Hidden Spring (Hidden Eye?). Here the Spaniards were encamped. During the night they were surrounded by several thousand Camanches and Kiowas, and driven so fast as to overcome the sentry post, at the foot of which they were encamped. The Indians surrounding this peak, cut the Spaniards off from the water, and the whole party to the number of one hundred and fifty souls, perished from thirst or from the arrows of the savages. The writer of this has passed the spot several times, and on one occasion, while looking for relics, found a number of copper and silver coins, which seemed to lend a possibility to the said story.

We believe this disaster put an end to the mining operations on the San Saba. The destroyed party were bringing reinforcements of troops and miners and supplies for the colony, the failure of which compelled the colonists to seek provisions and safety at the nearest settlement—San Antonio.

"The Journey of the Dead," in Spanish "Jornada del Muertos," is a stretch of desert country in New Mexico of ninety miles without water, in going from El Paso to Santa Fe, you have to pass this "Jornada," for 90 miles the indications of the old cart river route. The battle of Val Verde was fought at the upper end of the "Jornada," but the Texans did not pass over it. It received its significant name from the number of bones by the roadside of animals which here perished from thirst. The present writer has driven across it frequently without suffering or serious inconvenience, by starting across by noon and driving straight through with as little delay as possible. Generally the distance was made in about twenty-six to thirty hours. The road is equal to the best turnpike the greater portion of the distance.

THE Japan *Gazette* of November 7 has the following items of interest: An elective parliament is about to be established in Japan. Six hundred members will be elected next month. There are to be two houses. Notices are posted round the native town that all Japanese in future are to cease shaving the tops of their heads as of old; but are now to let it grow after the style of foreigners. At Sado, out of six hundred temples which existed until the change of government, only one hundred and thirty-nine remain. The superstitious character of the people is thus fast changing. Many of the Yeddo story [illegible] of old used to amuse the people by tales [illegible] of the horrors in their place, and find crowds of eager listeners.

CITY MATTERS.

Commissioners Elected.

Yesterday afternoon an election for commissioners for the grading, paving and curbing of Carson, Main and Chestnut streets, South Side, was held, and the following gentlemen elected: Wm. P. Phillips, Jas. Hannah, Wm. K. Nimick, B. C. Sweet and Park Painter.

Foot Crushed.

Henry Davis, an employee in the ironworks of Everson & Preston, on Second avenue, met with a painful accident yesterday afternoon. While engaged in assisting in placing a new coal car upon the roll shipped on his foot, crushing it badly. Dr. Phillips was summoned, and attended to his injuries.

Serious Runaway.

About half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a milk wagon, belonging to John Klingbeil, took fright in West Pittsburgh and started toward Temperanceville. The wagon collided with a farmer's wagon, when he was thrown out and sustained a fracture of his left arm. He was removed into a house near the scene of the accident, and, upon the physician's arrival, his injuries were pronounced, who reduced the fracture. The name of the farmer is Hunter. The horse attached to the milk wagon was caught shortly after the collision. The milkman resides in Mansfield and was on his way home at the time of the accident.

Close of the Mission.

The Mission at St. Paul's Cathedral, which has been in progress for more than two weeks, closed last evening, on which occasion the spacious structure was crowded to its utmost capacity. Father Henning delivered the closing sermon, reviewing the work of the mission, and exhorting all to adhere to the good resolutions made. All were advised to lead temperate lives, and especially to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks. Bishop Father was especially severe in his denunciation of group shops, and warned all his hearers to shun them as they would the pestilence. In conclusion of the blessings of the missionary fathers and the special benediction of the Papal benediction, the audience were dismissed.

Death in the Lock-up.

A man, whose name has not been ascertained, was found dead in the lock-up, on Liberty street, near the Union depot, where he was lying drunk, near the railroad wall. The man was so much intoxicated that he could not be aroused, and was unable to speak. The officer procured a conveyance and took him to the lock-up by Rev. P. McGinn. Every attention was paid him until morning, when he was discovered to be dead. The Coroner held an inquest over his remains, and the jury returned a verdict of death from intemperance and exposure. The body was removed to the undertaking establishment of Louis Beihauer on Grant street, but up to a late hour last night had not been identified.

Thrown Off the Track.

An accident occurred on Tuesday evening on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, caused by some malicious party throwing open a switch a few minutes before the train was due. It appears that engine No. 23, in charge of Charles Sills, was passing Strawberry avenue, in the lower part of Allegheny, and ran upon the switch at the point for the purpose of "yarding" thirteen empty cars, when it jumped the track and ran the entire length of the yard, engine in one promiscuous heap. The engineer and fireman were buried in the debris, but not being injured, soon extricated themselves, and found that the switch had been thrown back in such a manner as to cut off all connection with the line of track. The tracks and switches were literally torn out of the ground, and many of the rails were snapped in twain. The engine is damaged beyond repair.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 11.—River ten feet and falling. Arlington departed for Memphis and Ashland for Arkansas river. Weather moderating and cloudy.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 11.—Snow fell an inch deep last night. Clear and cold to-day. Mercury 25 to 31 above zero. Departed—Jo. Scott, Nashville; Lady Gay, Anna Belle and Leclaire. Down—Tarascon, Mary Ament, Sallie and Ranges and H. D. Hunt; generally well loaded. Business dull.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 11.—River falling very slowly. John C. Bromford arrived from Louisville and reports two feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cold and cloudy. Snow last night.

Cairo.

CAIRO, December 11.—Arrived—Jessie, Ohio river. Departed—Jo. Scott, Nashville; Emma Harper, Belmont. River has risen five inches. Clear. Thermometer 28 degrees.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, MISS., December 11.—Down—Fargould-Glasgow and Carrie V. Kountz. No boats up to-day. Cloudy and cool. River falling.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 11.—No arrivals or departures. River falling and full of ice, but all harbor business will be carried on with little interruption. Weather mild with indications of snow.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 11.—Arrived—City of Cairo, New Orleans; John Kyle, Cairo; Mary McDonald, Cincinnati; Mary E. Bellevue and Megan Taylor, from Orleans; Lady Gay and W. J. Lewis, Vicksburg; Utah, St. Louis. The river is up 15 inches above low water, with fair feet six inches to Cairo.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, December 11.—Cattle—receipts 2,211 head; market quiet; good to choice native steers 5@6c; some extra fat cow sold at 6½c; a lot of 2,230 lb. bullock at 6c; steers were held at 10@c; shipping steers 4@5c; stockers 3@4c. Hogs—receipts 26,256 head; market fairly active at a decline of 5@10c on yesterday's prices; fairly active at a decline of 5@10c on yesterday's prices; fairly active at a decline of 5@10c on yesterday's prices;